CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1832. [NO. 804.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

☞A Baptist CAMP MEETING will be held at Ceder Creek Meeting House, in Cumberland County, 9 miles South East of Fayetteville, commencing on the 2d November next.
October 23, 1832. ‖3-2w.‖

A Teacher wanted.

TO take charge of a School in the Country. Good recommendations as to qualifications, &c. &c. will be required. Apply to J. D. Beatty.
Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, Oct. 23. 3-3*t*

Sapsago, and other Cheeses.

JUST received, a few Sapsago Cheeses, also, Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, of a very superior quality, at my Retail Store, North-East corner of Market Square. THOMAS COCHRAN.

Also, on Hand,
Very fine Firkin Butter and Lard, by the Firkin or pound. Candles, &c.
Oct. 23. 3-2t

For Sale,

TWO young families of NEGROES, as follows:—One Woman, twenty-two years of age, with a Boy; also, one, twenty-six years of age, with two Boys and one Girl; all very likely; in which a bargain will be given. Apply to the Printer.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1832. 3-tf

SUGAR & COFFEE.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following
GOODS,
Which we offer on very accommodating terms:—
10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.
WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. ‖3-tf‖

R. C. McMASTER
(OPPOSITE THE PLANTERS' HOTEL,)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is just receiving from New York and Philadelphia, the following articles, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Produce:
100 Kegs cut & wrought Nails, Brads & Spikes,
30 bags Coffee, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
6 hhds. prime Sugar,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, Castings and Steel,
40 pieces heavy Bagging,
600 lbs. Hoop Iron; 500 do. Lead,
25 bags Shot, 20 kegs Dupont's FFF. Gunpowder,
50 set wagon Boxes, assorted,
100 lbs. best Indigo; 5 bbls. Copperas,
An assortment of Blacksmith's Tools,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Hardware and Cutlery; Dry Goods,
Patent Medicines, Logwood, Salts, Brimstone, Glue,
Spanish Brown, Red Lead,
Crockery Ware, Liverpool and coarse Salt; Molasses,
and many other articles not recollected.
October 24, 1832 3-tf.

New Books----again!

JUST received, Marshall's Life of Washington in 2 vols; The Heidenmaur, Cooper's New Novel; Byron's Works complete in 1 vol.; Rollin's Ancient History complete in 8 vols.; Kent's Commentaries in 4 vols; Starkie on Evidence; Millwright's Guide; Diary of a Physician, Pollock's Course of Time, a few of which are very elegant, Lady of the Lake; Paradise Lost; Smart's Cicero; Life of Newton; Hervey's Meditations; Young Man's own Book; Children of the Abbey; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Emigrant's Guide to the Mississippi, with maps; Pocket Bibles, elegant, Family do. fine and low priced; Family Testaments, various prices; Polyglott Bibles and Testaments; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Miller's Ruling Elders; Chapman's Sermons, cheap; Confession of Faith; Life of Christ; Jay's Prayers; Brown's Bible Dictionary; McDowell's Bible Questions; Zion's Songster; Village Hymns; Assembly Psalms and Hymns; Mercer's Cluster.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Simpson's Euclid; Gould's Virgil; Patterson's Cæsar; Græca Minora; Colburn's Sequel; Colburn's Algebra; Greenleaf's Grammar; Wilkin's Astronomy; American Reader; Do. Speaker; Pierpoint's Young Reader; Keys to Pike and Daboll's Arithmetics, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.
A very large supply of PAPER, say, Superb Pack-er Post, Pink and Yellow Hot Pressed do. Blue Laid and Vellum do. Demy and Foolscap do. Feint Lined. Pen and Pocket KNIVES of superior quality, Ever-pointed Silver PENCILS, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
October 22, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.
DANIEL DICKSON.
Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf.

For Sale,

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office.
September 4. 96tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
May 3. JNO. HUSKE & SON. 79-tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,
Has just received a Fresh and General Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Currants and Tamarinds;
Rock and Rose Hoarhound & Ginger Lemon & Peppermint Barley, Sugar, and Cinnamon } Candies.
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored and white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love and Peppermint } Cordials.
Madeira and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice, and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Cheese,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.
Mustard and Salt Petre,
Pepper and Alspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Indigo and Alum,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,
Coffee and Brown Sugar,
Starch,
Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
Rose & transparent Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy do.
Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor,
Phosphorus Lights,
Tucking Combs.

DAILY EXPECTED,
FIGS, RAISINS, & PRUNES.
A General Assortment of Toys.

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; retail, 40 cents.
Fayetteville, October 23. 3-3t

New York and Norfolk Packets.
(OLD LINE.)

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of offering to the public their Line of Packets complete, consisting of the

Schr. Edward Vincent, (new,)	James Hart, Master.
Empire,	Elbert Latham, do.
Portsmouth,	Robert Shinn, do.
Norfolk,	R. M. Tittle, do.
Othello,	Chas. Thatcher, do.

This Line is now composed of *first rate* copper fastened Schooners of the largest class, with extensive and well furnished Cabins for passengers, and have experienced and accommodating Masters. They will run direct between the two ports. Shippers can depend on their sailing punctually. The subscribers would take this opportunity to say that they are fully authorized to make arrangements for the business of this line, and that Campbell's Wharf is reserved for their accommodation. Any arrangements made with them will be *fully complied with by the Masters.* One of the above vessels will leave on *Monday morning* of each week from Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, and the west side Coffee House Slip, New York.—Goods will be received and forwarded free of commissions. The subscribers feel grateful for the encouragement heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the business, to receive the public patronage. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. ROWLAND, *Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk.*
Or DOAN, STURGIS & CO., 91, *Coffee House Slip, N York.*
Oct. 16. 3-tf

NOTICE.

LOST between Rockfish and William L. McDiarmid's, on the 17th inst., on the Turn Pike Road leading from Fayetteville to Rockingham, a POCKET BOOK containing a number of Notes, as follows: One against Angus Brown for $10, with a credit of $5; one against Daniel Patterson for $14, with a credit of $10; one against Norman Gillis for $63 50 cts.; one against Archibald J. L. Cameron for $2 20 cts., with a credit of 50 cts.; one against John A. Johnson for $2 55 cts.; one against John Johnson for $10 with a credit of $6 40 cents.; one against Alexander McLeod for $5; one against Alexander McDiarmid and Daniel McDiarmid for $49, with credits not recollected; one against Daniel McNeill for $4 50 cts. with a credit of $1 25 cts.; one against William L. McDiarmid for $10 50 cts., all payable to David W. S. McKinnon, but no dates recollected; one against John McDiarmid for $18, payable to Angus McLean, with a credit of $10, date not recollected two orders signed by William Cahey to David McKinnon; one against John Currie for $4 40 cts.; one against Angus McRae for $3, dates not recollected. I forewarn all persons from trading for said papers. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book to me or Wm. L. McDiarmid, shall receive a liberal reward.
DAVID W. S. McKINNON.
October 20, 1832. 3-3wp.

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do. New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds. W. I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown, Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.
C. T. HAIGH.
October 9, 1832. 1-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Bags prime Green *COFFEE,*
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N. O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce,
By HENRY HORN.
Sept. 4. 96-tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

SHELTON & CALDWELL,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE on hand and are receiving the following stock of
Groceries, Wines and Spirits,
And from the care taken in the selection, and the very advantageous manner they are laid in, they feel confident in saying, that a better or more select assortment has never before been offered in Charleston, and respectfully invite their old friends and the public, for a continuation of that patronage they have already so liberally received; the terms will be liberal. The following comprise the assortment:—

Sugar.
250 hds. ordinary to prime New Orleans Sugar
50 do. prime P. Rico do.
100 do. good to prime St Croix
5 boxes lump and loaf Sugar
75 bbls single double and treble refined do.

Teas.
150 box's Hyson & young Hyson Tea, some imported in Sept., latest importation
60 do Gunpowder do
50 do Imperial do
10 cases do ea. 10 canister do.
30 do Gunpowder do
20 do. Hyson do.

Coffee.
400 bags green Laguira Coffee
150 do Rio do
100 do St. Jago (large green)
65 do Tunis, prime
Green Cuba do. a superior article
30 bags Manilla, Java and Angestora, a superior article for families
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine.
1000 ps. Bagging consisting of flax, hemp & tow
500 coils fine & middling quality Bale Rope, assorted
2500 lbs Bagging Twine.

Foreign Spirits.
25 pipes high flavoured Holland Gin, purchas'd from the oldest agent in the U. S., consisting of the hour glass, anchor dragon and pine apple brands
20 pipes Cog. Brandy
10 half do do
20 qr. casks do. consisting of Rastur's, Seignett's & Dupuy's bra'ds
100 qr. casks Dupuy's brand, daily expected from Bordeaux
20 hhds. old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum
1 puncheon old Irish Whiskey 6th proof four years old

Wines.
10 qr. casks superior old Port Wine
10 qr. do second quality
20 qr. do Madeira some 4 years imported, consisting of the Olivera and other brands
50 qr. do London Particular Teneriffe
6 half pipes of golden, pale and brown Sherry a very superior article
15 qr. casks St. Lucar, an excellent imitation of Sherry
50 qr. casks pure sweet Malaga
50 qr. do. 2d quality
50 qr. do dry Malaga
20 qr. do Muscat Wine, a superior article
25 baskets Champaign, each one dozen
50 casks Claret
5 qr. casks Canary do.

Domes. Liquors, Porter and Vinegar.
100 bbls Rye Whiskey
25 do 4th proof
100 bbls } pure N. Eng-
20 hhds } land Rum.
50 bbls Rye Gin
20 do old Peach Brandy
5 pipes pure Spirits
5 do. Domestic Brandy
10 hf. pipes } Vinegar
25 qr. do. }
20 casks London Porter, (quarts) warranted direct importation
25 do do (pints)
Fresh Spices, Sundries Mackerel, Window Glass, Paints, grind Stones, &c.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, London Mustard, American do., in 24 and 6 doz.
10 baskets salad Oil
150 half boxes 8x10 Window Glass
50 boxes ditto
100 half do 10x12
5 barrels Putty
250 kegs No. 1 & 2 white Lead
3 bbls Chloride of Lime
20 casks Epsom Salts
50 do Glauber do
20 bbls Alum
3 hhds real Dutch Madder
1 hhd French do
150 boxes sperm Candles 4, 5 and 6
100 do mould
400 boxes bar Soap, ast'd
25 boxes No 1 Chocolate
25 kegs Starch
300 reams letter, writing and foolscap Paper
300 wrapping do
100,000 Segars, consisting of best Spanish, Spanish wrappers, Alexandria & Connecticut
50 boxes and kegs manufactured Tobacco, consisting of Myers', Cavendish and other fine brands
Cheese in casks & boxes
Copperas, Brimestone,
Spanish Indigo
Caroline ditto
600 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted
1000 bags patent & buck Shot, assorted
3000 lbs. bar Lead
5 bales soft shell Almonds
100 kegs Dupont's Powder
300 bbls fresh caught No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel
100 boxes Muscatal Raisins
8 tons assorted Grindstones.

Consignments of produce will be received in payment and all orders shall be as strictly and carefully executed as if the proprietor was present.
East Bay Street, Corner of Kunhardt's Wharf.
October 13, 1832. 2 6w.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,
HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit a General Assortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.
October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.
N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.
15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

RIFLES.

AN assortment of David Kennedy's RIFLES, for sale, By HALL & JOHNSON.
Oct. 16. 2-tf

Cheese.

JUST Received, 21 Casks Prime *CHEESE.*
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
October 15, 1832. §2-tf.§

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

Cheap New Goods.

W. S. Latta,

IS now receiving at his Store, on Hay-Street, one door West of Mr. Kyle's Brick Store, a general and very extensive Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching season, selected in New York by himself, from the largest arrivals.

ALSO,
A good Assortment of HATS, SHOES, BAGGING, and TWINE. **GROCERIES** of all kinds. Some very fine OLD WINES; TEA and LOAF SUGAR; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; CROCKERY, GLASS, and CHINA WARES.
His Assortment is complete. The Public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves. All of which shall be made as low as can be afforded.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW & CHEAP
Fancy Goods.
H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of
Fall and Winter Goods,
comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.
It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H C., Jr.
Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

NORTH CAROLINA Almanac.
J. GALES & SON,

HAVE just published their North Carolina Almanac for 1833, containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a number of interesting, entertaining and amusing Articles. A number of errors having crept into the last Almanac, they think it due to themselves to state, that in the present edition, inaccuracies of every kind have been carefully guarded against, and as they hope with success. Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publisher's prices, by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1832.

Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1832.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville of their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer *John Walker* has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.
Every exertion will be used to take the freight up, as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the river, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and my opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.
I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain, that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of her officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to, dangers of the river excepted.
No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any Jockeying; for hereafter to obtain freight.
I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the article goes from.
I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather: the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my Boats or others, the business will be promptly and effectually attended to. Opposition is the life of trade and I like a fair one, I cannot afford to work for nothing, neither can my agents. Another important question—but I am the principal in this; about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in stays—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on its being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to
GEN. E. B. DUDLEY, P. K. DICKINSON,
J. K. MCILHENNY, A. & J. MACRAE.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
August 27. 96-2m.

N. C. Law Books.

HAYWOOD'S REPORTS, 2d Edition,
Do. Manual,
Revisal of the Laws of N. Carolina,
Potter's Justice,
Militia Laws,
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Specific for Ague and Fever.
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

State of South Carolina.
SUMTER DISTRICT.—*IN EQUITY*

William S. Boyd, *et al.* v. John Boyd, *et al.* Ex'rs of Margaret Sims, dec'd. } *Bill for a Legacy, &c.*

MARGARET SIMS, late of Clarendon County, in the said District and State, Widow, lately died, leaving her last Will and Testament, by which she bequeathed one half of her Negroes, subject to a legacy to the Children of her Sisters, Agness McDonald, Elizabeth Gray and Mary Butler, formerly Mary Cooper:—These persons are unknown to the Executors, and that Court has ordered the sale of the Negroes allotted to them. The Children of the said named Ladies are hereby notified, that on proving their relationship on or before the 20th February, 1833, the Court will order the balance of the proceeds of sale to be paid to them agreeable to their legal rights. The above Ladies formerly resided near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their relations are requested to extend to them this notice, if their residence are known. By order of the Court.
JOHN B. MILLER,
Commissioner in Equity.
Sumterville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1832. 97-13t.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

FROM AN OLD RECORD.

"*Portsmouth, Sept.* 25, 1662.
At a town meeting, ordered that a cage be made or some other means invented by the selectmen to punish such as sleep or take tobacco on the Lord's day out of the meeting, or in the time of public worship."

Reading the above, Messrs. Editors, brought to my recollection some of my misfortunes on the last Lord's day. At one of our churches, a near neighbor disturbed me so effectually by his zealous devotion to the sovereign of sleep, that my attention would be frequently diverted from an excellent sermon, my best efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. Query. Did not my said neighbor deserve "a cage?" At another church I was highly pleased with the neat appearance of the floor of the sanctuary. No rude tobacco man had dared to make his broad disgusting mark where christians assembled to worship the Most High. You could kneel down perfectly secure from finding yourself in a deluge of——. No attendant at this house, I gladly concluded, would have any use for a cage. I hope, sirs, I shall not be charged with religious dissipation when you learn that I attended a third place of divine worship on the same day of sacred rest. But, after seating myself with the congregation, my stars! how was I incommoded with the juice of the bitter weed! Some places on the floor were almost literally so many floods. I must think, that were the good folks of Portsmouth now living, and with us, they would be for building a large cage for the accommodation of people who can make such a loathesome and free use of the article "in the time of public worship." In conclusion, we say seriously, that we consider every place of public worship in the city as emphatically a Bethel, a house of God, and we wonder how any person professing the least reverence for the Deity, to say nothing of respect for the congregation, can allow himself to treat His house with an indecorum he would not presume to manifest in the house of a decent neighbor.

Why should not flowers in water, and living plants in pots, be kept in bed rooms?
Because the flowers and plants greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of carbonic acid, similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which is highly noxious. There are instances of persons who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning, as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

French K. Huger passed through this Town on Monday last. He is the chivalrous and daring friend of Gen. La Fayette, who endeavored at the imminent risk of his own life, to rescue that Hero of two worlds, from the gripe of a Despot. In these times of selfishness and strife, it is a relief to look upon a man of noble disinterestedness of character. He is on his way, we understand to Richmond, accompanied by his son, Lieut. Huger of the U. S. Navy.
Carolina Watchman.

Not many years ago, that honest man, T— P——, was preparing to ascend the steps of a stage at the door of a hotel in New York; but the eruption of bootblack, table boy, clothes brush, porter, and chambermaid, arrested him. The old gentleman surveyed them with evident marks of displeasure, and then summoning the landlord, addressed him thus—"Have I paid your bill?" "Yes, sir." "Then pay your servants."

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Hughes' (the sculptor) Monument of the late Bishop Hobart is completed, and will be immediately put up in the place appropriated for it, in the chancel, under the great west window of Trinity Church.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HAMILTON OF SO. CA.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In convening you at an earlier moment than the period fixed by the Constitution for your usual meeting, I have cheerfully assumed whatever responsibility may attach to this exercise of my prerogative, under a belief that after our general elections, you could not too soon be brought together, to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interests of those, whose rights, whose liberties, and whose public honor are confided to your care.

I should indeed have convoked your predecessors immediately after the adjournment of the last Session of Congress, if I had not deemed it in every respect desirable that our people, in the exercise of one of the highest functions of their sovereignty, exerted in the choice of their Representatives, should, in the first instance, have an opportunity of passing judgment on the final result of the proceedings of that Session, which claims to have fixed on a permanent basis, as far as it can be effected by Federal legislation, the settled policy of the country. As the canvass, which preceded our recent elections, was conducted in almost exclusive and absorbed reference to the ultimate result of this legislation by Congress, your selection may be taken as the exponents of this judgment. I cordially congratulate you, and our State at large, not only on the auspicious and elevated decision which our people, by infallible tokens, have thus made, but also on the cheering indications of our having already reached a unanimity of sentiment, nearly as great as the inevitable diversity of human opinions will permit, on a subject vitally affecting our dearest rights and liberties. Thus convened under circumstances of profound public anxiety, and intense public interest, you will, I am sure, come to the discharge of the trust which has devolved upon you, with an inflexible determination to perform its duties in an enlightened spirit of firmness and moderation, worthy of the occasion and of those inestimable principles of constitutional liberty, which it will be one of the most impressive of our obligations to preserve, and forever defend.

It is known to you, Fellow Citizens, that the most anxious hopes of the good people of this State, were directed to the proceedings of the last Congress of the United States. The necessity of providing for a large reduction of Federal Taxation; consequent on the proximate extinguishment of a large public debt, the strong and well founded complaints of a respectable and patriotic portion of the States in this confederacy, the solid grounds on which, as a matter of constitutional right, these complaints rested, as well as our just claims to a reform not only in the abuses of the exercise of the power of taxation on the part of the General Government, but in the abuses of the appropriation of the public treasure after it is levied, inspired even those prone to despond, in spite of inauspicious omens, with some faint expectation, that these great and alarming questions of political power would be settled in a spirit of impartial justice and with a considerate regard to that amity and mutual concession, so essential to the preservation of a confederacy composed of co-equal and co-ordinate sovereigns.

It is scarcely necessary that I should inform you in detail, what has been the final result of these delusively cherished expectations, for you are in possession of an authority on this subject, infinitely more valuable than my own. Two thirds of your Representatives and both of your Senators, after efforts on the floor of Congress of signal ability and disinterested patriotism, in which every species of conciliation was exerted, that a just and wise moderation could dictate, short of surrendering a principle essential to your constitutional liberty, have solemnly declared to the people of South Carolina, in the face of the world, "That whatever hopes may have been indulged at the commencement of that session, that a returning sense of justice, on the part of the majority, would remove or materially mitigate the grievous load of oppression under which we have so long labored, and of which you have so justly complained, they are reluctantly constrained to declare that these flattering hopes, too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, have finally and forever vanished." In proof of this disastrous consummation, they could not better have relied on any testimony than that on which they did rely, the Tariff act of 1832, which, by a perversion of every principle of common sense and common justice, has been called a compromise between the conflicting interests of the manufacturing and plantation States, on principles of equivalent benefit to both. It is unnecessary, gentlemen, that I should inform you, who are so well instructed upon the true grounds of the controversy, that this imputed compromise is destitute of every feature of that justice and equality that ought to characterise a measure bearing such an appellation. We might well in advance have distrusted the compact for this adjustment, in which it was found expedient not to consult, at any period of the negotiation, our Senators and two thirds of our Representatives, and which bore upon its face the signs of its being in some respects a subtle contrivance, to bend the pecuniary interests and constitutional liberties of the people to a struggle for the executive power of the country.—But apart from these extrinsic objections, the adjustment is intrinsically not a mutual, but an exclusive compromise of all the just claims and interests of the South. The Tariff Act of 1832 is, in point of fact, a law by which the consumption of the manufacturing States is nearly relieved of all sort of burden on those articles which they consume and do not produce, and under the provisions of which, they are secured a bounty on an average of more than fifty per cent. on the productions of their industry, whilst it taxes our consumption to an equivalent amount, and the exchangeable value of our products in a much more aggravated ratio. The law bears the impress of the legislation of an independent sovereignty to a feeble and distant colony, and establishes the revolting discrimination that the labour of the South is less entitled to the paternal regard of this Government, than that of a more favored section of the Union. The provisions of the Act, are moreover, at war with every acknowledged principle of wise and beneficient taxation, which has ever existed among any people on the face of the earth, having the shadow of a claim of civilization or a just knowledge of finance. Articles of luxury are selected as the objects of comparative exemption from all burden, whilst those of necessity bear nearly the whole brunt of the imposts. The great staples of the industry and consumption of man, which purchase seven tenths of our agricultural products, Iron, Cotton and woollen fabrics, salt and sugar, are burthened with a tax quite equivalent to an average of seventy-five per cent. on their prime cost, whilst the teas, the coffee, the silks and the wines of the rich, which are principally exchanged for the productions of manufacturing or Northern labor, enjoy, as it regards these articles, a most unjust discrimination in their favor. Operating thus heavily on the exchangeable value of our products, the act provides for nothing short of the monstrous injustice of levying, at least three fourths of the whole amount of the federal revenue, on the industry of the Southern States. Nor does the gross inequality of the law stop here. It effects after all the subtle artifices of exaggeration respecting a diminution of our burdens have been dispelled, a reduction, from the amount of duties levied under the act of 1828 as modified by that of 1830, of three millions seven hundred thousand dollars on the unprotected articles, and only the pitiful sum of somewhere about eight hundred thousand dollars on the protected, (which purchase the staples of the South) making in all a reduction of only four millions and a half, instead of twelve, which last reduction was essential to the accomplishment of the desirable and highly conservative object of bringing the revenue down to the standard of the legitimate wants of the Government. As it is, nine millions of surplus revenue will, in all probability, result from the imposts of this Act, over and above the necessary and constitutional expenses of the country, to be distributed by a majority irresponsible to us, in corrupt largesses or unconstitutional appropriations to those States which, without possessing an interest in the Tariff, are made to feel that they have an interest in high taxation, when by an unjust provision of the Government, they receive more than they are made to pay.

Repugnant as this Act thus is to every principle of justice, we cannot indulge even the humiliating consolation, that, designed as it was, in some respects, to subserve the periodical struggle for the Executive power of the country, it will be temporary in its duration, and will at last yield to that returning sense of justice so long promised, and whose advent has been so long and so tardily postponed. No. We have the authentic and solemn declarations of both the great dominant parties in the Union, who are now contending for its power and who conjointly form an overwhelming majority, that the system is as fixed as fate, except in those particulars that are yet to be modified more beneficially for their interests, as cupidity may be instructed by experience. That the system, if we think proper to submit to its injustice, is the fixed and settled policy of the country, so far as the majority can will it to be such, we have much more solid reasons for believing, than even these declarations, however authoritative. This belief is founded on the indisputable fact, that it is impossible for the wit or wisdom of man, to have contrived a scheme for raising the revenue of the country in a mode more essentially and exclusively beneficial to their own interests. For it is a process by which taxation operates correlatively as a bounty to their industry; and that whilst three-fourths of the public revenue is to be raised on articles in the production of which they enjoy a premium of more than fifty per cent., all the articles necessary to perfection of their arts and manufactures, and many essential to the accommodations and luxuries of life, are comparatively untaxed. It is not a cold abstract sense of justice or what are insultingly called the metaphysics of constitutional liberty that will induce a people, rioting in such a high and palmy state of prosperity, to surrender these advantages, if they can find four millions of consumers, willing to submit to their exactions, who happen to be territorially separated from them, and who exercise a species of industry in no degree competing with, but on the contrary subservient and tributary to their own. We shall indeed have read the history of the world to very little purpose if we cherish so idle and senseless a conjecture. If the Southern States had been subjugated provinces, and after a war of exhausting desolation, had surrendered at discretion under the sword, I ask what other bill "*for the regulation of trade with the colonies*" our conquerors would have desired, but this very tariff act of 1832? Of the ruin which this measure will bring upon us, we are not left to speculation. The signs of our decaying prosperity are around us.

Informed as you are, gentlemen, of all the details of this act, I am conscious how unnecessary it is to press this view of the subject, any further, but there is one consideration which cannot be overlooked, and that is, the solemn and abiding conviction of the good people of this State, that the right to pass a tariff of protection is not to be found in the constitution of the United States, that in the act of 1832 the principle of protection is distinctly and triumphantly recognized, and that, neither in express terms or by an authorized implication does any such power exist in the compact of Union. To submit to an infraction of the Constitution, involving the great right of human industry and property, is to acquiesce in voluntary servitude. To meet this vital truth, the lessons we have been taught by our ancestors contain an instructive and salutary moral. He must be a very ingenious casuist who can discover any difference in principle between taxation without representation and taxation with a nominal representation but in violation of the constitution. The result of both is, seizing and taking away money without legal right. But grievous as may be the pecuniary loss arising from this wrong, it is mere dust in the balance in comparison with the shock which the public liberty of the country sustains, if the people, by a relaxation of public spirit through sloth, servility or cowardice, are prepared to submit to an infraction of their rights, for it overthrows, if I may so speak, that love and reverence for the authority of the general principles of liberty, so essential to the preservation of the institutions of free states.

In this summary, fellow-citizens, I believe I have uttered not one word that does not meet a response, in the overwhelming public sentiment of our people. After ten years of suffering and remonstrance, we have at length arrived at least at the end of our hopes. Our petitions and protests have slumbered in apathy and contempt on the journals of Congress. The Legislature of this State has, however, declared and reiterated, "that a Tariff of Protection is not only unconstitutional, but an abuse of power incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society," and has avowed its purpose "to expose and resist all encroachments on the true spirit of the Constitution." You have been elected by the people and charged by their opinions to adopt means the best calculated to protect and defend them from these encroachments; and you are now convened by me for the purpose of maturely deliberating on the mode of accomplishing this desirable and hallowed object. Public sentiment has already, by unequivocal tokens, declared in favour of a Convention of the people of S. Carolina, for the purpose of considering the character and extent of the general government.—In recommending that you promptly take measures to authorize the meeting of such an assembly, I feel, (notwithstanding my cordial concurrence in this measure,) that I am only responding to that sentiment. As it was by an assembly of identical and equivalent authority, that our compact was formed under the Constitution with the co-States, when they agreed to establish a common agency called the General Government, so, on no tribunal can more appropriately devolve the high province of declaring the extent of our obligations under this compact, "and in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers, not granted by the said compact," to determine "on the mode and measure of redress." Indeed all our political systems have flowed from the mighty source of these great, primary and elemental assemblies, which are not the type but the essence of the sovereignty of the people; nor have they ever yet convened without subverting some eminent purpose of public liberty and social order. The judicious guards in our own State Constitution, by which the people have imposed restraints upon themselves, in the convocation of these bodies, by requiring the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature, before a Convention can be called, not only effectually prevent tumultuary or revolutionary action, but ensure that unanimity among the people so essential to the success of all great public movements.

In earnestly recommending, fellow citizens, that you make forthwith, legislative provision for the assembling of such a convention, with all the despatch compatible with the public convenience, I cannot but look forward to the deliberations and final decisions of this high and authoritative body, as the blessed means, not only of finally redressing our wrongs, but of uniting our whole people in one common mode and purpose of resisting oppression, and in patriotic and fraternal bonds of concord. When this assembly shall speak, its voice, next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience.—We owe no allegiance to any other power, except that which through a similar assemblage, South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her.

I forbear bringing any other subject to your consideration connected with the ordinary and current business of the State, as under the Constitution you must again convene on the 4th Monday of the ensuing month. I would respectfully suggest that with the view, if practicable, of procuring an assembly of the proposed Convention, at this place prior to that period, you likewise abstain from the consideration of any other matter than the important topic and those necessarily incidental to it which I have brought to your view, as I deem it, for a variety of considerations on which it is unnecessary I should now dwell, in every respect desirable that our issue, with the General Government, should be made before the meeting of Congress.

In urging the expediency of calling a Convention of the People, for the purposes I have indicated, I have forborne to make a single suggestion of what may or may not, what ought or what ought not to be the remedy this Assembly should ordain.

To a body so constituted and so empowered, let the whole subject of our rights, and our grievances be confided, uninfluenced by any bias arising from the official expression of our opinions.—Representing public sentiment, it cannot but organize and give force to the public will.

In conclusion, Fellow Citizens, our cause is worthy of our highest, our most zealous and our most inflexible efforts. It is for no object of ambition, no lust of power or avarice, that we have assumed our present posture in relation to the usurpations of the Federal Government, but it is to redeem the Constitution of our Country from unhallowed violation, to maintain its ascendancy over the law making authority, to save this once cherished Union from a corruption and misrule, that doom it to irreversible disruption; to bring the Government back to the salutary principles of a just and economical administration; to restore to our own homes and the homes of our fathers their wonted prosperity, by the glorious effort of recovering for our Country a privilege we have never surrendered, of exchanging in a period of profound peace, the fruits of our labor, under a wise system of free intercourse with the rest of the world; a privilege which, it has been justly said, belongs to the Christian Code among civilized nations. With these objects, and standing firmly on our right,—I implore the blessings of Almighty God on your deliberations, that they may redound to the liberty, peace and happiness of our common country as well as of the people whom you specially represent.

J. HAMILTON, Jr.

Columbia, October 22, 1832.

FROM THE OXFORD EXAMINER.

Van Buren's Reply.—We did intend offering in the present No. of the Examiner, a Review of the Reply of Mr. Van Buren to the Resolutions of the Shocco meeting, but business of more importance to *us* has prevented, and we will now only sketch a few remarks, touching upon some of the leading features of that characteristic document—we say *characteristic*, because we believe no man now holding an eminent station in our country is so remarkable for the peculiarities of mystification and cunning as Martin Van Buren—He is the Metternich—the Sir Robert Walpole of his day and country.

To show that we make not this remark hastily and without grounds, we have only to refer to the history of this remarkable personage. Let the reader follow him in his imagination through the various and devious windings of his political career, and he will say with us, that to unravel the *mystery* of his character is beyond the power of plain republicans. He is in the political world like the chamelion, in the natural, perfectly incomprehensible. But to return to the letter. We will first notice his views upon the "Protective System," and we think the reader will perceive that the opinions we have heretofore expressed in relation to his Tariff principles were correct. In the outset he says, "Although my official acts in relation to the Protective System might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary," &c. Well, let us see what these "official acts" consist in: 1st, He voted in favor of the Bill of 1828, that odious "Bill of abominations." Does Mr. Van Buren mean to refer to this as one of the "official acts" which renders the avowal of his sentiments unnecessary? If so, is he not then a full blooded tariffite? Can any other construction be put upon his language? Clearly does it appear to us that Mr. Van Buren has reassumed the responsibility of that famous vote, which saddled upon our backs burdens more onerous, and principles more odious than were ever fixed upon freemen. 2d. Another of his "official acts" which he takes especial care to bring to view on this occasion, is his Speech at Albany. He has re-asserted the doctrines and sentiments of that speech, if we understand the plain import of language. And what were those sentiments? Thoroughgoing for the Tariff of Protection; and which he stated were seated upon his mind by personal interest, and to insure credence to his assertions (for they always knew how much weight to attach to his professions in New York) he mentioned the fact that he had invested $20,000 in sheep, which would bind his affections to the protection of wool and woollens, at least. It was in this speech, also, that he entered into the insulting comparison about New York prosperity and southern adversity—and afterwards voted for a bill further to oppress us! But it is useless to waste words about the matter—Mr. Van Buren avows his "whole hog" faith in the system in this very letter. He says, "I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress." In other words, Mr. Van Buren believes it is constitutional to levy duties for the *protection* of the manufacturers—which duties, or taxes, the planting interest has to pay. He believes it constitutional to *protect* the producer of wool, the manufacturer of woollens, &c. at the expense of the maker of Tobacco, Cotton, Corn and Rice.

This is the ANTI-Tariff man which our dear friends wish to cram down our throats rather than divide the party—and for whose sake republicans and patriots, and friends of the South, are denounced as traitors, enemies in the camp, hypocrites, &c. Modesty and truth hide thy blushes! But alarmed lest this explicit and broad avowal of Tariff doctrine might estrange his southern allies, he sugars it with the following salvo. "Whilst, however, I have entertained this opinion, it has never been my wish, to see the power in question exercised with an oppressive inequality, upon any portion of our citizens; or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another: on the contrary, I have at all times believed it to be the sacred duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations, in the manner best calculated to distribute as equally as possible its blessings and burthens amongst the several States and the people." And further on he quotes from the President's Message certain principles, introduces his Albany Speech, calls the late bill a "conciliatory measure," &c. and then makes these remarks: "A sincere and faithful application of these principles to our legislation, unwarped by private interest or political design; a restriction of the wants of the government to a simple and economical administration of its affairs—the only administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the Republican system; a preference in encouragement, given to such manufactures as are essential to national defence; and its extension to others, in proportion as they are adapted to our country, and of which, the raw material is produced by ourselves; with a proper respect for the rule which demands that all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the ability & condition of the contributors;—would, I am convinced, give ultimate satisfaction to a vast majority of the people of the U. States, and arrest that spirit of discontent, which unhappily is now so prevalent, and which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of our country." Here it will be seen he talks of reducing the taxes to the "wants of the government," but for fear his Tariff friends may take fright at this, he goes on to tell how he would reduce the revenue—not by lowering the taxes upon the necessaries of life, and laying them upon the luxuries!—oh no, not he—but by apportioning *protection*, &c. Here we have the system avowed, upon which was based the bill of last session—the very system which was introduced by H. Clay, viz: reduce the revenue by taking off the tax upon the luxuries of life, and the materials which the manufacturer has to import, and adding to the duty upon the protected articles, such as Sait, Iron, Sugar, Woollens, Cottons, etc. and all such things as the monopolists produce, and the poor people are obliged to consume. Is this fair?—is it equal? is it constitutional? We answer no, for every patriotic freeman of the south.—Yet it is the system of Mr. Van Buren, whom you are *commanded* by *the* republican party to elect to the second office in the government. Mr. Van Buren would also protect particularly such articles as we produce the raw material of—by which means he will turn to good account his sheep investment, and his darling New York, the most prosperous spot in the world, will be still further enriched, at the cost of the impoverished cotton cultivators of the south!—Fellow-citizens of North Carolina, are you ready to vote for this double-faced oppressor?—Are you willing to be led as dumb beasts to the halter, or to wear saddles on your backs for him and his "spoils" gentry to ride upon at their pleasure?—We speak as to wise men, judge ye.

What M. Van Buren's views are upon the subject of Internal Improvements we are unable to say. If the reader can *locate* him after an attentive perusal of the "Reply," he surpasses us in penetration. He is both for and against works of Internal Improvement—and as usual copies the sentiments of the President and adopts them as his own—[how we apples float.]—With regard to the distinction drawn in the celebrated Maysville Veto Message, between the different kinds of improvement, we are disposed to think with the Richmond Enquirer, it is a "distinction without a difference."—If Congress has power to make one road or canal, it has power to make another. The southern people are opposed to the whole system, and it is clear that Mr. Van Buren is not, by his seeking a constitutional amendment giving the power, if it be not already possessed. So far as we can gather his views upon this question, he is both sides.

Upon the question of a U. S Bank one might suppose that an explicit and distinct answer might be given, but not so—he is unreservedly opposed to a re-charter of the U. S. Bank, and approves of the Veto message—he is thus opposed "as well on account of the unconstitutionality as the impolicy of its *provisions.*" So he is not disposed to pronounce *a* Bank unconstitutional or impolitic, but only the *provisions* of the bill presented to the President. We suppose a great "National Exchequer" would neither be unconstitutional nor impolitic. He would have such a Bank as will meet his views—such a one as would throw the whole revenue of the government into a speculating stock jobbing scheme—and place the monied operations of the nation into the hands of the Executive and his officers. How do North Carolinians like this?

Upon Nullification Mr. Van Buren is explicit enough—*because* there was no earthly occasion to equivocate. He could not even hope for the vote of South Carolina.

We will close this brief examination by requesting the reader to notice the cunning and insidious effort to identify himself with Gen. Jackson, which runs through the whole Reply. What the President thinks, I think—what he believes I also believe.—This trick is too shallow to escape the meanest capacity. It is unworthy of a statesman of the lowest grade.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.—We left our readers to draw their own inferences, as to Mr. Van Buren's opinions, as shadowed forth in his letter, printed in yesterday's Mercury, and we doubt not that they have come to the same conclusion with ourselves, viz: that Mr. Van Buren's views, as to the Tariff, are as much a secret as ever to the North Carolinians, who wrote for information.

Mr. Van Buren is explicit enough in shewing that he approves of every thing, past, present and to come, which has been sanctioned by the President, whose favor he has pronounced the fullness of human hope and glory.

Wherever Gen. Jackson is decided, Mr. Van Buren is decided, as in the matter of the Bank.

But as respects the Tariff, of which the heir apparent has been regarded as a "great first cause—*the least understood*"—and as to which an explanation of his views was doubtless most desired by his catechisers, he is as incomprehensible as ever. He quotes Gen. Jackson's opinion that the revenue should not exceed the wants of the Government; and that the blessings and burdens of the Government should be equally shared by all classes; and endorses it as an explicit declaration of his own views. He, like Gen. Jackson, believes that a Tariff of protection is constitutional—and in stating what kind of Tariff is proper, he leaves us as much in the dark as his patron does when he speaks of a "judicious Tariff." As to the equalization of benefits and burdens, Mr. Dickerson has shewn what it may be made to mean, when he tells us that the South ought to be made to pay the North for the natural advantages which the South enjoys; and Mr. Adams, when he tell us of organizing the industry of the Union on the principle of burdening one man for the benefit of another.

On the subject of Internal Improvement, he adopts without elucidating Gen. Jackson's distinction between *national* and *local*.

As it regards Nullification, as was to be expected, Mr. Van Buren denounces State interposition, *as advocated by* Mr. Calhoun;—forgetting perhaps his own explicit avowal of the doctrine in the New York Legislature, as lately quoted by Mr. Foster of Georgia, in his speech in Congress.

Matters of greater importance will not allow us further to notice this characteristic letter of Mr. Van Buren's.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A suit for breach of promise of marriage, and seduction, was tried before the Circuit Court, in this city, on Wednesday and Tuesday last. The parties, Miss Clark of Clarke County, plaintiff, and Mr. Rodgers of Fayette, defendant, were cousins. The damages were laid at $10,000; and the Jury, after a patient investigation of the case, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for that sum. We understand that the circumstances of the case, were so aggravated, that the Jury would have given a verdict for a much larger sum, had it been claimed. We believe this is the largest verdict ever given in the U. States in any similar case.

Lexington Observer.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

New York, October 22.

This body met again at the usual hour yesterday, at St. John's Chapel, where a sermon was preached by the venerated Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, the senior officer of the Church.

The business of the Convention, after Divine service, commenced with the report of a majority of a joint Committee of the House of Bishops, and that of the Clerical and Lay Delegates, accompanied with a counter report of the minority of the same committee, in regard to the resignation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase, of the Ohio Diocess.

All the documents and extraneous information in regard to this resignation, as furnished to the committee, on which the reports were founded, were read by Rev. Dr. Anthon, the Secretary.

The original report of the committee of the two houses was to accept the proceedings of the Ohio Diocess, in making valid the resignation of Bishop Chase, and the election of Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, of Brooklyn, as his successor. The minutes of the annual Conventions of Ohio of 1831 and 1832, showed that the resignation was accepted, and that Dr. McIlvaine was in both years unanimously elected to the Episcopate by those Conventions. A subsequent protest was issued by other persons belonging to the Church of Ohio, denying the right of the Bishop to resign.

The question before the Convention is, whether a Bishop in the United States *has a right to resign?*

The discussion was opened by William A. Duer, L. L. D., President of Columbia College, one of the Lay Delegates of New York. He spoke two hours in the affirmative of the question, and adduced many precedents in support of his position, both before and since the reformation. His arguments and remarks were well digested, cogent, and in some instances pungent. He was listened to with great attention by one of the most intelligent and respectable audiences that we remember to have met at any time.

President Duer, at 3 o'clock, gave way to a motion of adjournment, and is expected to resume his remarks this morning.

Previous to the discussion, the Convention accepted the request of the Diocess of Alabama to be admitted into the union of the Episcopal Church of the United States.—*Gazette.*

Canova's Statue of Washington.—We had not intended to have said one word more on this subject, until we could have announced the completion of the Work authorized by the last Session of our General Assembly. But we have seen a paragraph in the last Greensborough Patriot which requires some notice. It is there stated "that Mr. Hughes, the artist employed to restore the injured Statue, had managed to get hold of $3,000 and had *run away.*" The true statement of the case, is we believe, as follows:—Mr. *Hughes* arrived here early in the Spring, and he and an Assistant were constantly and busily employed in making a mould of the Statue, preparatory to a restoration of the Statue itself, and had nearly completed that part of the work, when the Cholera broke out with great violence in New York. Mr. H. being alarmed for the safety of his family, thought it necessary to pay them a visit. He did so, and we learn that he removed them into the Country, and thus preserved them from sickness; but he lost his principal workman by the Cholera, and perhaps some others, which greatly deranged his business, and rendered his personal attention necessary. Finding that he could not immediately return to North Carolina, he wrote to his Assistant, to pack up and send on the Mould which had been made of the Statue to New York, to be worked upon there, previous to his return. But as it is believed the Legislature, when they authorized this Work, understood that it should be executed here, the Governor expressed an unwillingness to have the moulds sent away. We have no doubt that, as soon as Mr. Hughes can arrange his business at New York, he will return to Raleigh, and finish the Work in a manner which shall prove satisfactory to the Legislature, and to all who have taken an interest in restoring this masterpeice of Art from the ruinous state in which it was left by the desolating Fire which destroyed the Capitol.—*Ral. Reg.*

Van Buren opposed to the War.—The Van Buren Central Committee, of this city, in their late white-washing report, represent Mr. Van Buren as having been a very efficient advocate of the last War. Now, how does this accord with the positive declaration of the New York Advocate? That paper has more than once solemnly averred, (and, as far as we have seen, no *New York* paper has had the hardihood to deny it,) that "Mr. Van Buren ☞ WAS NOTORIOUSLY OPPOSED TO THE LAST WAR, *and was highly instrumental in sustaining a candidate opposed to that measure, and to Mr. Madison.*" Can any man hesitate to believe, the Committee living at this remote distance from the theatre of Mr. Van Buren's political career, when one of the most respectable public journals in the country, published on the very spot? How, then, stands Mr. Van Buren's republicanism? It vanishes "like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leaves not a wreck behind." —The most ignorant politician amongst us knows that the support of the War was the touchstone of republicanism; and by it the lines of demarcation were drawn between parties.—*Ral. Star.*

Fredericksburg, Oct. 19.

The Mineral resources of Virginia are every day developing themselves. To say nothing of the Iron, Coal, and Gold, contained within her territory, there are many other articles which will, ere long, prove sources of great wealth. The public is already informed of the discovery of a quarry of Oil Stone—we can neither spell nor pronounce its technical name—in the county of Louisa, which is now worked pretty extensively, and bids fair to make handsome returns. We have, in our possession, a piece of the stone, which is pronounced, by workmen, to be superior to the Turkish Oil Stone.—*Arena.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1832.

Election to be held on the 8th of November.

NORTH CAROLINA
Jackson and Barbour Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

1st Dist., Gen. John McDowell, of Rutherford.
2d, Col. Anderson Mitchell, Ashe.
3d, Col. Wm. J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
4th, John Giles, Esq., Rowan.
5th, Paul A. Harralson, of Caswell,
6th, Charles J. Williams, Esq., Chatham.
7th, Archibald McBryde, Esq., Moore.
8th, James Mebane, Esq., Orange.
9th, Gen. Nicholson Washington, Wayne.
10th, Hon. Willis Alston, Halifax.
11th, George B. Outlaw, Esq., Bertie.
12th, Gen. Richard T. Brownrigg, Chowan.
13th, Daniel N. Bateman, of Tyrrel.
14th, Col. Isaac Croom, Lenoir.
15th, John Owen, Esq., Bladen.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN TICKET.

1st District, Col. Robert Love,
2d Gen. George L. Davidson,
3d Peregrine Roberts.
4th Thomas G. Polk.
5th Hon. Thomas Settle,
6th John M. Morehead, Esq.
7th Walter F. Leake, Esq.
8th Abram W. Venable, of Granville,
9th Dr. Josiah O. Watson,
10th Hon. Joseph J. Daniel,
11th Col. William B. Lockhart,
12th Dr. Mathias E. Sawyer,
13th Dr. Francis E. Ward,
14th Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq.
15th Owen Holmes, Esq.

We accidentally neglected to make a correction in our last, in the above Ticket, by substituting the name of Mr. *Venable* for that of Judge *Henderson*, who declined being a candidate. It is now right.

CLAY & SERGEANT TICKET.

1st District, Gen. Philip Britain, of Buncombe,
2d Major John Finley, of Wilkes,
3d John Phifer, Esq., of Cabarrus,
4th Alexander R. Caldcleugh, of Davidson,
5th Col. Matthew R. Moore, of Stokes,
6th John B. Troy, Esq., of Randolph,
7th Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Cumberland,
8th Dr. James Webb, of Orange,
9th Col. William Hinton, of Wake,
10th Dennis O'Bryan, Esq. of Warren,
11th William Britton, of Bertie.
12th Dr. James Norcom, of Pasquotank,
13th Goold Hoyt, of Pitt.
14th Hon. William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
15th Robert H. Cowan, Esq., of New Hanover.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—On the opposite page the reader will find the Message of Gov. Hamilton to the Legislature, recommending the call of a Convention of the people of that State. After being read, it was referred to a Committee of both Houses, who, on the next day, reported "A bill to provide for the calling of a Convention," to assemble at Columbia on the 3d Monday of November, "then and there to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, imposing duties on foreign imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, or for other unauthorised objects; to determine on the character thereof, and to devise the means of redress; and further in like manner to take into consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for, the act, or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws, and acts of the Government of the United States which shall be passed, or done, for the purpose of more effectually executing, and enforcing, the same."

There was no doubt, at the latest dates, that the bill would pass by the Constitutional majority of two thirds, and it was expected that the Legislature would adjourn on Saturday last, without entering into the ordinary Legislative business.

Things are rapidly approaching to a crisis. The Convention will meet within three weeks; and no doubt every thing will be well arranged before hand; so that by the meeting of Congress we shall have practical Nullification. May its anticipated evils be averted from our country.

After the above was in type, we received the Charleston papers of Saturday last, from one of which we copy the following extract of a letter, dated "Columbia Oct. 24, 1832.—The *die is cast.*—The Convention Bill has just passed to a third reading in both Houses. The vote in the Senate was 31 to 13; and in the House, 96 to 24. To-morrow and the next day will only be taken up, with matters of form, and the Legislature will adjourn on Friday, without touching any other business.—The disposition of the Union party here, is to stand by the State, go into Convention, and abide by the decision."

Ohio.—We have heretofore considered Ohio as certain for Mr. Clay; but the late election has resulted so decidedly in favor of the Jackson candidate for Governor, that her Electoral vote is doubtful; or rather, the probability now is that Gen. Jackson will receive the 21 votes of that State. Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of about 5,000 votes, out of 125,000. Twelve out of nineteen of the members of Congress are also Jackson men, though we have seen a statement of the votes for members of Congress, exhibiting a majority for the opposition in the whole State of 5,398.

We understand that nother attempt was made on Saturday morning last, to set fire to the City of Raleigh. It was discovered in time to prevent damage.

The report of the existence of the Cholera in this town, so often contradicted, is again and again revived, by malicious or ignorant persons, in different parts of the State. We had it a few days ago, from a gentleman residing in the back country. All we can do is again to repeat, that there is no Cholera here, and very little sickness of any kind.

"Liberty" came in too late for this week's paper.

The Cholera.—At Cincinnati the Cholera continues with much violence. On the 13th instant there were twenty-seven deaths by the disease, twenty-three of which had been attacked within the preceding 24 hours—a majority of the cases terminated in death in 5 to 12 hours after the attack.

On the 14th there were twenty-four deaths. On the 15th there were seventeen deaths. On the 16th there were twenty-two deaths, and 4 others were reported not before ascertained. On the 17th there were 17 deaths.

The Cholera.—We learn by a letter from Cincinnati, (says the Wheeling Gazette,) that there were seventy burials in that place on Sunday last, mostly cases of Cholera.

The Board of Health report 17 deaths by Cholera for the 24 hours ending on Monday at noon, and 30 additional cases, "most of which are considered safe."

The Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser, of the 13th inst., says—"In the absence of official reports, we deem it our duty to state, that the Cholera is said to have made its appearance in Louisville. Some ten or twelve deaths have occurred, from Cholera, in the past week, if the attending Physicians are to be believed. We make this statement to correct the exaggerated reports that have gone abroad."

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) August 6.—Within the forty-eight hours ending on Friday the 5th, 15 persons have been interred in the village grave yard, who had died of Cholera. Such a sudden destruction of human life as is here recorded is indeed frightful. From whence originated the cause of the mortality no human mind attempts to define. All that is known of its approach is, that the Cholera came borne on the same blast, as it were, with what is usually termed the equinoctial storm, and with its cessation passed away.

The Inspector's Report of Interments, for the week ending Saturday, 20th inst., is 94—by cholera 11.—*N. Y. American.*

Pennsylvania.—The following is given in the Harrisburg papers as a complete list of the newly elected members of Congress in Pennsylvania. The names of the Anti-Jackson members are in *italic:*

Joel B. Sutherland, *Horace Binney, James Harper, John G Watmough, William Heister, David Potts, Jr., Edward Darlington,* Joel K. Mann, Robert Ramsey, David D. Waggner, Henry King, H. A. Muhlenberg, *William Clark, Charles Barnitz, George Chambers,* Jesse Miller, Joseph Henderson, Andrew Beaumont, Joseph B. Anthony, John Laport, George Burd, Richard Coulter, *Andrew Stewart, Thomas M T. McKennon, Harman Denny,* Samuel S. Harrison, *John Banks,* John Culbraith.

The anti-Jackson majority in the next Legislature of Pennsylvania will be ten.

New Publication.—A Citizen of Charleston, S. C. proposes to publish a work called "*Le Guay Saber,*" *or the Gay Science, a Melange,* in 1 vol. The Mercury says, the author is well known as a gentleman of elevated sentiments, extensive reading, and literary taste and ability.

A fire occurred in Hartford, Con., on the 21st instant, which destroyed six four story brick tenements, occupied above and below by book sellers, printers, binders, jewellers, and dry goods merchants. A large amount of property was destroyed, of which much was insured.

The meeting called at Hillsborough on the 11th instant, to take into consideration the grievances which the people of this State suffer from the Tariff, was not held. It was the day appointed for the general muster, and, of course, the town was full of people—but no one seemed to care any thing about the *Tariff.*
Ral. Reg.

The Synod of North Carolina convened in this town on Wednesday last. It is chiefly composed of the Orange and Concord Presbyteries, the greater part of the Fayetteville Presbytery assembles in Wilmington, pursuant to the first notice, as a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of that place, published in Richmond, strongly indicates. The Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, is here, and a few of the Fayetteville Presbytery, which, we suppose, constitutes the meeting here the lawful and authorised body for the transaction of the Synod's business.—*Salisbury Journal.*

The Petersburg Rail Road Company's Locomotive "Roanoke," with a train of Coaches and Cars, forming a line of about 130 feet, proceeded from the temporary depot at North Spring, at half past 10 on Saturday last, to the Central depot at Jarratt's, 30 miles from town, and returned in the afternoon.

A number of citizens made the excursion and were much gratified; from 30 to 40 persons were conveyed. The Cars carried out loads of Iron and Brick, and brought return loads of timber. The time occupied each way, including stoppages to discharge and load the cars and to replenish the tender with wood and water, was about three hours. The power of the Engine and the facility of controling it, was, in some degree, shown, by varying the speed from 5 to 20 miles per hour.

We are informed that the Company is now prepared to transport passengers and merchandize between the North Spring and Jarratt's. Some few loads of Cotton and Goods have been already conveyed. The present rate of transportation for the 30 miles, is 15 cents, per cwt.—*Pet. Times.*

Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser of Tuesday, contains a letter from Harrisburg, dated the 19th inst. stating that Gov. Wolf has appointed Mr. Ingham Secretary of State, in the place of Mr. McKean—to date from the first of November.

There is a new British book on this country, entitled 'A Ramble of 6000 miles through the United States of America'—by S. A. Ferrall, Esq. The London New Monthly Magazine says of it—"Mr. Ferrall's 'Ramble' is a light production, offering no great pretensions. If it does not instruct, it will please; it is the lively narrative of what passed under the author's own view. If it does not always display accuracy or extent of information; if, in a few instances, we detect prejudice, and if sometimes opinions are volunteered which are not improved by fact or reason, the deficiencies and faults are redeemed by the general good sense, good nature, and liberal notions which characterize it as a whole."

A new State.—The people of the territory of Michigan lately assembled in their several districts to give their votes on the question, whether they will form a constitutional State Government for the purpose of being admitted into the Union as an independent State. There is little doubt but the decision will be in the affirmative.

A Militia Company on Paw Creek, of this county, made a division of their company last July, to kill squirrels; Capt. Harvey and his Lieutenant John Love, at their next meeting three months after, counted 2620 scalps. This is a useful nullification, and we think deserves the patronage of every patriot.—*Char. Jour.*

Canal Revenues.—The tolls collected on the N. Y. canals for the month of September, amount to 148,282 dollars. In the same month last year, the amount collected was 141,095 dollars. The increase of tolls for the month is 7,187 dollars. The duties on salt for the month of September last, amount to 32,179 dollars: Increase from the last year, 3,952 dollars. Total increase of the canal revenues for the month of September as compared with last year, 11,139 dollars.—*Argus.*

Cobbett.—The following is extracted from Cobbett's Register—"I thought some weeks ago, of pointing out by name such men as I knew to be fit to make good members of Parliament. Upon reflection, I have come to the decision, that to do that would savour of presumption. The more advisable way is for me to make a general *of myself!* There are many thousands and hundreds of thousands of men who think, that, if I be not elected, the Reform Bill will be productive of little or no good; and I myself am convinced, that if I be not elected, the affairs of the country will not be peaceably settled."

We have stated on the authority of the Ohio papers, that Gen. M'Arthur was elected a member of the next Congress. It is proper now to state, that such appears not to have been the fact—more recent returns shewing that he had lost his election by *one vote.*

We observe that the Administration prints claim the election of a Mr. Helfinstein, a Jackson man, in the third district of Ohio; but this is erroneous. The present worthy and highly respected member, Judge Crane, is re-elected.

Mr. Lucas, the Jackson candidate, has no doubt been elected Governor—by what majority we do not yet know.—*N. Int.*

From the Phiiadelphia Inquirer.

BUT ONE ELECTORAL TICKET IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The National Republican Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on Monday last, with great unanimity withdrew their own, and adopted the anti-Masonic Electoral Ticket. There were *one hundred and eleven* members present—all sanguine of success in November—all eager for the contest. It is now ascertained to a certainty that the *State Legislature is, on joint ballot, decidedly anti-Jackson;* and it is confidently believed that a majority of the newly elected members of Congress are of the same way of thinking.

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 15th inst. says:—"The last we heard of Mr. Randolph, he was on the race course at Halifax Court House, exhibiting some of those eccentricities of character for which he has long been more celebrated than respected."

Completion of the Ohio Canal.—The grand Canal, from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, has been completed, with the exception of one lock, intended to be used only at the lowest stage of the water in the river.

We are informed by a correspondent in Massachusetts, that the Poem announced by Messrs. Carter & Hendee, of Boston, by "a distinguished statesman and diplomatist," is understood to be from the pen of the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Claude Crozart, Esq. formerly at the head of the Engineer Department at West Point, and principal Engineer of Virginia for nine years, has recently been appointed by the Executive of Louisiana. Civil Engineer of that State, with a salary of $5000 per annum.

A Sound Conscience.—We received a few days ago from a gentleman in Virginia, the following letter, with the enclosure to which it refers:

"*Gentlemen:* I send you six dollars, being for your tri-weekly paper. I have, in reading rooms and other places, read your paper for the last three years, and it is high time, in justice to *you* and my *neighbors,* that I should quit borrowing."

We would say to all others who are still "on the borrow," and who are able to follow the equitable example of our Virginia friend, "go thou and do likewise."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A lad named Thomas Fought died of hydrophobia, at the house of his grandfather, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on Monday last. He was, as we learn from the Carlisle Herald, bitten severely in the cheek, about three months ago by a dog believed to be mad. The wound healed up without much trouble, and no further apprehension was felt on the subject. On Friday week he was taken ill, and continued gradually to grow worse till Monday morning, when he died. Although some symptoms usually accompanying hydrophobia were wanting, there is no doubt but that the death of the boy was occasioned by the bite of the dog. The lad was an active and healthy child, and his death is deeply lamented by his relatives.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—This celebrated column arrived at Navarino on the 15th of July, in a French vessel, which is conveying it from Cairo to Paris.

The President reached Washington on Friday last. "The journey, and relaxation from business for a brief interval (says the Globe,) has been of great service to the President. He enjoys excellent health. It is much better than it was for several years, before he attained the Presidency."

An apple was presented to the Editors a few days ago, taken from a tree in Mrs. Wheaton's garden, in this city, which, being a part of the second crop produced by the same tree the present year, is worthy of being introduced to the notice of the curious. It is of the species called June Apple, possesses the natural fragrance and color, and is of the usual size of that kind of fruit.—*Raleigh Star.*

We understand that the vineyards of Mr. A. Geiger, of Lexington district, have produced the present season upwards of 6500 gallons of Wine, from the bland Virginia and Madeira grapes.—*Columbia (S. C.) Times.*

NEW YORK Oct. 10.

Serious Loss.—Day before yesterday a very respectable house in this city had the misfortune to lose the large sum of $8,750 in cash. A member of the house placed that sum in the bank book, and directed a lad to make a deposit of it at the bank. The lad committed two faults; first by putting the book in his pocket instead of retaining it in his hand, and second, by stopping to read one of the bulletins. When he arrived at the bank the book was not in his pocket—An advertisement offering $750 reward for the money is published, but there is reason to apprehend that the money was taken by a pickpocket, and so will only be found, if at all, by the detection of a villian. These scoundrels haunt all places where there is a crowd, and no crowd is better suited to their purpose than that assembled around a bulletin.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Ga.) Oct. 11.—At a late term of Laurens Superior Court, Daniel Goulding was tried for the offence of altering and tendering in payment the counterfeit imitation of a note on the Planter's Bank of the State of Georgia, convicted and received sentence of death, from his honor Judge Warren, to be executed on Friday 9th November.

War! War! in our Waters.—Marauders near!

Under the above title the Easton, (Maryland) Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter from Kent:—

"I have been out with the *posse* in the open Bay, losing three nights' sleep—chasing the Philadelphia and Jersey Oyster Boats and capturing six out of nine sail of schooners and sloops.

One of the former we boarded and carried in fine style, chasing her in an open batteaux about three miles from Swan Point, near to Kent Island. With what we took before, we have in all ten vessels, stript and anchored above our bridge. The crews are as rascally a looking set of fellows as the world can show, and it keeps our town agitated, though guarded, whilst they remain here. We hear today that the Queen Anne Sheriff's *posse* are about moving to sweep around Kent Island."

Mr. Rothschild's business.—This gentleman stated before the Committee of the House of Commons, that he buys bills on foreign houses, to the amount of £80,000 or £100,000 per week; and he received in the year 1824, in two months, to the amount of £1,500,000.

The Dress of a Dandy 400 years ago.—"What could exhibit," says Dr. Henry, "a more fantastical appearance than an English beau of the 14th century? He wore long pointed shoes, fastened to his knees by gold or silver chains; *hose of one color* on the *one leg,* and *another color* on the *other:* short breeches, which did reach to the middle of his thighs—a coat, the *one half white,* the *other half black,* or *blue;* a long beard, a silk hood, buttoned under his chin, embroidered with grotesque figures of animals, dancing men, &c. and sometimes ornamented with gold and precious stones." This dress was the height of the mode in the reign of King Edward III.

DIED,

On Friday, 26th instant, DAVID SMITH, infant son of Mr. P. Dailey, of this town.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."—[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life on Monday, the 15th inst., at the residence of his father, in this County, Mr. GILES K. JACKSON, aged 31 years, after a lingering sickness of many years, which he bore with much fortitude, and in death, professed a glorious hope beyond the grave. He has left an aged father and mother, with many relations and friends to mourn—"But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—*Communicated.*

In Orange county, on the 19th inst., JOHN M'CAULEY, Esq., in the 49th year of his age.

Port of Wilmington.

CLEARED, up to Oct. 29.
Oct. 23.—Brig Sally Ann, for Barbados.

Electoral Tickets.

Jackson & Barbour and Clay and Sergeant Electoral Tickets may be had in any quantity at this Office, at 25 cents per hundred.

October 30.

☞ We will thank our friends in the adjoining Counties, if they will transmit us the earliest intelligence of the result of the Election.

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscribers have on hand from two to three hundred HIDES, which they will sell low for cash, or country produce. Some are large.

I. BLAKE & SON.

Oct. 30. 4-4w

BOOK STORE—REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Book Store to the new building, next door below Mr. Fuller's Store, and immediately opposite to the new Lafayette Hotel Buildings, Hay Street.

Oct. 30, 1832. E. J. HALE.

FOUND,

IN this town, on Wednesday 24th instant, a GUN, which the owner can have if he will "make proof to it," and by paying for this notice. Inquire at this Office. *Oct.* 30.

POSTSCRIPT.

CAUTION.—The Passengers in this afternoon's Northern Mail brought a report that Judge Barbour had declined being a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Our papers by the same mail are entirely silent on the subject; and we have, besides, every reason to believe it is not true. At all events, should it even prove true, it cannot affect the principles for the maintenance of which he was nominated, nor can it make Van Buren or Sergeant less objectionable to the Southern Anti-Tariff people. It becomes us, therefore, still to sustain our Ticket and its principles. Our vote can be given to some other eminent Southern man. But we repeat, that we discredit the story. It is, we suspect, a contrivance of the enemy.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand and is receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and requests all those wishing to supply themselves with the following articles to call and examine his stock, as he intends to sell at the lowest market price for cash or produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Orleans;
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, Cotton and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Cloaks, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.

JONES FULLER.

October 29. §4-tf.§

DEBATES,

ON the Bill for re-building the Capital at Raleigh, and on the Convention Bill,

Just received for sale, at the Book Store.

Oct. 30, 1832.

15 *Dollars Reward.*

ON Thursday night last, my apprentice boy, Daniel Lyneberry, absconded, in company with a Journeyman Tailor, named Charles D. Vanhorn; and on the same night, my horse was stolen, or strayed. The boy is about 18 years of age, stout, and genteelly dressed. Vanhorn is a young man of fair complection, and about the size of the boy. The horse is a sorrel, about 8 years old, a blazed face, his left hind foot white, with one small white spot on his hip, and another on the left side of his neck, about the size of a quarter of a dollar. I will give a reward of five Dollars for the horse, ten Dollars for the thief, if stolen, with sufficient proof to convict, and one cent for the boy. All persons are forewarned from harboring or trading with him, under the penalty of the law. DUNCAN McCOLL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1832. 4tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1832. 31tf.

Wholesale Prices Current.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantities rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.		3½
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach -	do	50	
Apple -	do	40	45
Bacon - -	lb	8	9
Beeswax - -	do	18	
Bagging - -	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green -	lb	16	
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	15
Candles, mould -	do	15	17½
Cotton, new -	100lbs	10	10 37½
Corn, -	bushel		50
Copperas - -	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax - -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough -	bushel	1 20	1 30
Flour, superfine -	barrel		5
Fine -	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3, -	do		4 50
Mullet, -	do		4 25
Feathers -	lb	32	
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country -	do		50
Ginger -	lb	15	
Glass, American 8x10 -	50 feet	3 25	
10x12 -	do	3 50	
Hides, green -	lb	4	
Ditto. dry -	do	10	
Iron -	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime -	cask	3	2 50
Lard -	lb		10
Leather, Skirting -	do	36	40
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar -	lb	7	8
Logwood -	100lb	3	
Molasses -	gallon	35	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	6¾	7
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2
Oats -	bushel	35	37
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16	18
Linseed -	gallon	75	80
Pork -	barrel	13	
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's -	keg	6 75	7
Paints, White Lead -	do	3	3 50
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I. -	do	70	80
New England -	do	45	50
Rice -	100lb	6	
Rags - -	lb	2½	3
Shot - -	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	10	
Common -	do	8 50	
Loaf and Lump -	lb	16	18
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	75	
Turk's Island, &c. -	do	62	75
Salts, Epsom -	lb	8	10
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	19
German -	do	14	17
Saltpetre -	do	15	18
Tallow -	do	8½	9
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson -	do	1 12½	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf -	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	12	12 50
Wheat -	bushel	75	
Whiskey -	gallon	33	
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga -	do	70	80

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords;
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkfs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to

WM. L. MILLER.

September 4. 96-tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

DUNCAN THOMPSON,

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT,

AT his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and of such new ones as may think proper to favour him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1832. [800-tf.]

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 26.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Bank. in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

CHEAP, AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c., which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON

Offer for Sale,

8,000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT,
400 hhds. Martinique Molasses,
20 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bbls. Whiskey, and
20 bbls. Gin,

September 26, 1832. ‡800-tf.‡

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
5 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Aug. 21. 94-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesborough, known as *Cash's Hotel*, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesborough, Sept. 1832. §99-4m.§

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations*. His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs., Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low*,
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes,
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap,
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 75 cents per bushel.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

University of Maryland,

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.

July 16. 90tIN.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles:

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vices,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

Crockery, Hats and Shoes.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM L HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CONSUMPTIONS, and all disorders which are traceable to a diseased state of the lungs, frequently prove fatal in their results, and have baffled the ingenuity and skill of the profession in all ages and countries. Like a stealthy enemy, they advance by unseen approaches and attack the young and unsuspecting, who are revelling in fancied security, and they are thus struck down in their beauty and strength and the middle aged, who, having become the parents of children, are often snatched away at a period when the helplessness of their little ones most needs their watchful care—the domestic circle is plunged into grief, and their loss can never be supplied. Knowing the generally fatal character of these complaints, it gave me great satisfaction, when, a few years ago, I discovered a substance which I then hoped would prove efficacious in arresting these dreadful ravages; but when, on frequent trials, I was witness to the certain and unvarying relief which it afforded to the consumptive; to those subject to bleeding at the lungs; and in cases of common colds which so frequently have a pulmonary determination when neglected, it is particularly safe and useful in preventing any serious consequences—I felt it to be my special duty to promulgate it to the world, that those who were laboring under that terrible disorder, and in many cases were past all hope, might have an opportunity of testing its beneficial effects. The most sublime discoveries have often been the effect of the merest accident: the falling of an apple from a tree, it is well known, led the great Newton to investigate the principles which constitute gravitation; and without two pieces of glass had once been placed at a particular distance by a boy, it is not certain that we should now have possessed the telescope.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS,
And Bills of Exchange, for sale at this Office.